

followed for a mile on the south by the lower pebble rock, which is followed at the brow of the North (or Alleghany) Mountain by the red shales of XI, and these below by a greenish gray sand rock. The sand rocks of Long Pond amount to a thickness of about 190 feet, according to a rough leveling from an exposure of the lower pebble rock, three quarters of a mile south-east of the Pond, to the top of a hill a quarter of a mile north-east of the Pond. The upper seventy feet of these sand rocks are, at least in part, greenish in color, the lower 120 feet are mostly light brown or sometimes white. The iron ore has been proved by digging and boring about sixty feet above the lower pebble rock, and it has about fifteen feet of blue shaly sand rock below it, that grows black towards the bottom, and seems to have true coal slate below it in some places and very dark sand rock for a few feet below that. The lower pebble rock here seems to be some seventy feet thick; some of its layers turn into sand rock in parts; and some thirty feet below the top is an irregular bed of coal slate that varies from nothing up to perhaps eighteen inches in thickness and has sometimes a few inches of coal.

The apparent correspondence of this coal with a thin coal bed within the upper pebble rock, at Birch Creek, and the discovery of the coal slate near the iron ore, and the general close resemblance of the sand rocks to those of the productive coal measures, together with the statements in the State Report of the thickness of the Great Conglomerate in this region, led very naturally to the belief that the pebble rock at Long Pond was the same as the one at Birch Creek, that it was, in fact, the whole of No. XII, and that the sand rocks of Long Pond were those of the productive coal measures, and contained, like those of Birch Creek, a five foot coal bed near the bottom, and a thirteen foot one some fifty-five feet higher up. The lower 150 feet of the Long Pond sand rocks have been, however, pretty thoroughly proved by borings and other exposures to contain no coal bed.

October 29th.

MR CASSIN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Seventeen members present.

Chas. W. Matthews was elected a member.

On favorable reports of the Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published:

**Notes on a Collection of California MYRIAPODA, with the Descriptions of
New Eastern Species.**

BY HORATIO C. WOOD, JR., M. D.

The California specimens, herein noted, were collected by my friends, Dr. George H. Horn, late Surgeon United States Volunteers, and Mr. William M. Gabb, of the State Geological Survey, who generously gave them to me. It will be noticed that certain species, which were assigned in my monograph to Georgia, are included in the collection. Yet I do not believe that the geographical range of these species is by any means so extensive. All the specimens alluded to as described formerly as natives of Georgia, were collected by Dr. Le Conte. That gentleman informed me, whilst preparing my extended memoir, that he had made collections both in Georgia and California, and presented them to the Academy of Natural Sciences. There was but a single bottle to be found in the cabinet with the doctor's name attached, and that was labelled Georgia; consequently I concluded that the California specimens were missing. There can be no mistake as to the localities assigned to the various species in the present paper, and it seems most probable that Dr. Le Conte's specimens of Californian myriapods were emptied by some 1867.]

one into the bottle containing the Georgian species, and that such as are herein noted are strictly Californian types.

Gen. MECISTOCEPHALUS.

M. QUADRATUS, n. sp.

M. saturate aurantiacus, venuste politus; capite sparse distincte punctato; antennis sparse pilosis; labio distincte punctato, medio sulcato; mandibulis distincte punctatis, intus denticulis parvis duobus armatis; suturis sterno-episternalibus et scuto-episcutalibus conspicuis; scuto postremo triangulare; pedibus utrinque 51.

The head is rather large. The cephalic segment is slightly narrowed from near the front posteriorly. The punctations, both on the upper and under surface of the head, are mostly arranged in longitudinal series; they are much more numerous on the under surface; there is a transverse row of them on the anterior border of the cephalic segment. The mandibles are furnished, on their inner margin, with two minute distant denticules; upon the labium at their base is a minute black dot. The scuto-episcutal sutures are very distinct, and communicate at their bases so as to leave a central quadrate islet.

Length, about an inch and a half.

Hab.—Los Gatos, Coast Mountains.

Gen. GEOPHILUS.

G. LÆVIS, Wood.

Three specimens from the Santa Cruz Mountains, agreeing in all important characters with Dr. Le Conte's specimens supposed to have been collected in Georgia. The only difference is that there is not, in any of them, a ventral median line; some of them have central sternal indentations, which may be considered rudiments of such a line.

Gen. BOTHROPOLYS.

B. XANTI, Wood.

Specimens from San Jose, California, and Santa Cruz Mountains, agreeing well with published description.

Gen. SCOLOPOCRYPTOPS.

S. SPINICAUDA, Wood.

Specimens from San Jose, agreeing with published description, except that the head is scarcely profoundly punctate, and the scuta not rugous; from Los Gatos Mountains, agreeing well.

Gen. STRIGAMIA.

S. LÆVIPES, Wood.

Specimens from Santa Cruz Mountains and Los Gatos, Coast Mountains, which exhibit no specific differences from the specimens said to have been collected in Georgia by Dr. Le Conte.

S. GRACILIS, sp. nov.

S. saturate olivacea, gracilis, elongata; capite sparse punctato; segmento cephalico elongato; antennis modice longis; labio sparse punctato, medio leviter canaliculato; mandibulis parvis, intus denticulo parvo armatis; scutis nonnihil rugosis; sternis suturis sterno-episternalibus et depressione mediana instructis; pedibus utrinque 96, modice longis.

The body of this geophilid is very long and slender. The head and mandibles are sparsely pilose. The color is dirty olive, approaching a slate; the antennæ are more of an orange. The mandibles are furnished on their inner margin with a single small tooth. The scuta have frequently a somewhat obsolete central depression; they do not have the sutures well marked, but are more or less irregularly wrinkled. The last pair of feet in the single specimen I have seen are large and massive; their coxal joint is not pitted.

Hab.—San Jose.

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S. INERMIS, sp. nov.

S. aurantiaca; corpore valde depresso, antico modice angustato; capite modice magno; segmento cephalico triangulare, modice lato; antennis brevibus, submoniliformibus, haud acuminatis; mandibulis parvis, haud denticulatis sternis depressione mediana instructis; pedibus crassis, brevibus, utrinque 115; scutis brevibus sine suturis.

The labium is strongly narrowed posteriorly by the very large basal joint of the mandible encroaching on it. In general appearance this species closely resembles *G. teniopsis*, Wood, from which it is separated by the wide disparity of the number of joints. The coxæ of last pair of feet are not pitted.

Hab.—Santa Cruz Mountains, California.

Gen. POLYDESMUS.

P. HAYDENIANUS, Wood.

Specimens from the Santa Cruz Mountains, agreeing well with the published description.

P. DISSECTUS, sp. nov.

P. olivaceus?; scuto anale parvo, triangulare; appendicibus masculis maximis; spina terminale magna, robusta, intra pilosa, ultima in spinulis 4 secta.

The specimens which I have seen have either lost their color from long contact with alcohol, or else are individuals which have recently shed their skins. The pattern of coloration is therefore not to be made out with certainty. The lateral laminae evidently differ in color from the remainder of the scutum. The male genital appendages are large. They are robust and very hairy. The terminal spines are robust, and so placed at right angles to the rest of the part as to be nearly horizontal and anteriorly divergent. They are furnished on their inner surface with numerous long rigid hairs. Each spine in its distal third is divided into two parts, and the upper of these (the one nearest the body) consists of a short, robust, curved process, which is opposed to the lower part much as the thumb is to the fingers. The lower division is much the larger, and is terminated by a short, inconspicuous, blunt process and three spines; of the latter, the lowermost is broad, thin, obtuse, and as it were twisted on itself; the other two are sub-cylindrical, acute and simply curved, the larger of them is slightly sabre-shaped.

This species belongs in the group *Fontaria*.

Hab.—Fort Tejon.

Gen. SPIROBOLUS.

S. UNCIGERUS, Wood.

A number of specimens, agreeing well with the published description, excepting that they are much darker in color.

Hab.—San Jose, Fort Tejon.

Gen. JULUS.

J. OREGONENSIS, Wood.

Hab.—Fort Tejon, San Jose.

Gen. CRYPTOPS.

C. ASPERIPES, sp. nov.

C. aurantiacus; antennis 19 articulis; pedibus postremis dilute aurantiacis, modice robustis, longissimis, spinulis acutis nigris numerosissimis armatis; appendicibus analibus lateralibus truncatis, profunde punctatis, spinulis paucis instructis.

Long., unc I.

The color of this strange little animal is orange, mostly somewhat deeper on the head and lighter on the feet. The labium is convex, rather short, and edentate. The mandibles very long. The cephalic segment has a dark, more or less concentric marking. The scuto-episcutal sutures are well marked, and there is in many specimens a central line. The antennæ have 19 joints each,

and the latter are so short and broad that they are almost moniliform. The hindmost two or three pairs of feet are roughened by small black acute spines, which are especially pronounced on their femora and tibiæ. The last pair are very much longer than any of the others and, when preserved in alcohol, the last three joints are bent into the form of a triangle, so that the terminal claw rests on the tibiæ-tarsal articulation, pointing inwards; the femora and tibiæ are almost covered with the very numerous black spines. In most specimens there is a sharp black spinule on the upper posterior angle of the lateral anal appendages. I am indebted to Prof. Leidy for my specimens of this species. He caught them in the woods on the Alleghanies of Montgomery County, Virginia.

Gen. LITHOBIUS.

L. BILABIATUS, sp. nov.

L. brunneus; segmento cephalico sparse leviter punctato, late subcordato, margine postico elevato; antennis modice longis, nonnihil pubescentibus; ocellis utrinque 13; labio autice producto, sine laminis dentalibus distinctis, cum lateribus sejunctis usque ad basem; dentibus sejunctis 4—6; scutorum marginibus posticis rectis, angulis haud productis; pedum pare postremo in mare magno, processibus magnis duobus utrinque armato.

The general color of this species is a dark brown, with the labium and feet lighter, somewhat approaching ferruginous. In the male the last segment with its appendages is much lighter than the rest of the body. The cephalic segment is very broad in the male, much broader than the anterior portion of the body. The labium is produced forward in such a way that there are no distinct dental laminae. The two halves are separated or merely joined by a membrane almost to their base. Anteriorly they are very close to one another, but then separate so as to make an elliptical opening closed by a thin membrane and a little ligula-like process projecting on the superior portion. The styliform appendages of the anal segment appear to be wanting in the male. The margins of the scuta are remarkably straight, the angles generally rounded, so that they are not all emarginate. The feet generally are robust and somewhat compressed. In the male the hindmost ones are very large, the coxæ short, the thigh short with the distal internal angle prolonged into a well-pronounced process surmounted by numerous spines; the next joint is large, with a long, robust, curved process projecting inwards from its proximal third, and also a small, nearly cylindrical one on its distal inner angle.

In the female the next to last pair of feet is larger than those anterior to it; the last pair long, cylindrical, still larger, without processes, but with numerous spines on the enlarged distal end of the thigh. I am indebted to the well-known entomologist, Mr. Walsh, of Rock Island, Illinois, for a male and female of this species, by whom they were captured in the vicinity of his home.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ an inch.

Note on *GEOTRYGON SYLVATICA*, Gosse.

BY RICHARD HILL.

(Communicated by Thomas Bland, New York.)

Spanish Town, Jamaica, 7th June, 1867.

TO THOMAS BLAND, ESQ.:

My Dear Sir:—In examining, the other day, our large ground dove, found only in solitary places in our mountain forests, (the bird familiar to you by the name of the mountain witch, but so named less from the beauty of its coloring than from its mysterious movements—moaning in the underwood,) it struck me that, in habits and contour, it had an apparent relation to the extinct *Dodo*, the *Didus ineptus* of naturalists. A careful examination of the only remains of the *Dodo*,—the head and foot in the British Museum,—establishes

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